

NEW SPECIES
OF
PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA
FROM AUSTRALIA AND THE MALAYAN REGIONS
by Martin Jacoby.

The present paper deals with the material which I have received from time to time from Dr Staudinger, Mr. Fruhstorfer and others, obtained at the Malayan islands and Australia; it comprises the earlier groups Criocerinæ, Eumolpinæ and Halticinæ; the Gale-
rucinæ will form the subject of a future paper. The important papers by Baly, those by myself founded on the large material obtained by Sign. D'Alberti, Fea, Mr. Doherty and others will enable the student to form a fair idea of the rich fauna of the islands in question. The larger Malayan islands however as Borneo, Java and Sumatra have contributed by far the largest material, on the other hand, according to Mr. Doherty, the Phytophaga are but sparingly represented south of the so called Wallace line, while New Guinea is only gradually becoming better known in regard to its fauna.

Macrolema marginata n. sp. — *Pale fulvous, the antennæ dark blue above, thorax remotely punctured, bifoveolate; the disc with a narrow metallic green stripe; elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, the disc pale fuscous, the margins yellowish-white, tibiæ and tarsi streaked with blue.* — Length, 10 mill.

Head very finely and sparingly punctured, the vertex with a small metallic green spot, the space between the eyes deeply depressed, labrum and mandibles flavous, apex of the latter black, antennæ long and slender, steel blue, the under side of each joint flavous, third joint double the length of the second but much shorter than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded and produced at the middle, the base distinctly narrowed, anterior angles obliquely produced outwards, surface rather strongly but remotely punctured, the sides with a round fovea, the middle of the disc with a narrow metallic green band extending from base to apex; scutellum narrowly elongate, flavous; elytra with closely approached rows of strong punctures which get much finer towards the apex, the interstices finely and sparingly punctured, the disc obscure fuscous, the sutural and lateral margins pale flavous, below and the legs flavous, the upper edge of the tibiæ and

the tarsi above dark blue; prosternum narrow and convex, mesosternum of nearly similar shape.

Hab. Queensland.

I only know of a single specimen of this species, contained in my collection, it is the third of the genus known.

MEGASCELOIDES n. g.

Body elongate, finely pubescent, head not constricted behind the eyes, the latter broadly sinuate at the inner margin, antennæ widely separated, inserted below the eyes, filiform, the intermediate joints thickened, the basal joint rounded and dilated, short, the second half the size and thin, the third and following joints longer, subequal, terminal joints shorter and thinner; thorax subquadrate, one half broader than long, distinctly margined, the sides nearly straight, the surface finely pubescent; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ broad at the base, gradually narrowed and continued to the apex; legs rather short and stout, all the femora strongly dilated, the tibiæ simple, unarmed, the first joint of the tarsi twice as long as the second, claws appendiculate near the apex; prosternum distinct, narrowly elongate, the first abdominal segment not much longer than the second one.

The insect for which this genus is proposed has very nearly the general shape and appearance of a species of *Megascelis* but the dilated intermediate joints of the antennæ, the distinct lateral margins of the thorax and the strongly widened femora and appendiculate claws do not allow the species to be mistaken for one of the former genus, nor do the structural characters agree with any other included in the earlier groups according to our present system of classification.

Megasceloides pallidus n. sp. — *Pale fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, head and thorax finely punctured and pubescent; elytra flavous, strongly and closely punctured, the interstices raised in shape of narrow longitudinal lines.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head finely punctured and sparingly pubescent, broad, the clypeus not separated but bounded by a very shallow fovea above, mandibles broad and short, palpi slender, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal four or five joints blackish, greatly narrowed and tapering, intermediate joints flattened; thorax subquadrate, scarcely one half broader than long, all the margins nearly straight, the surface finely punctured and pubescent, fulvous, the sides with an obsolete depression; elytra paler than the thorax, closely and strongly punctured with narrow raised

longitudinal lines; below and the legs coloured like the head and thorax, finely pubescent, the abdominal segments stained with piceous.

Hab. Nichols Bay, New Holland.

I possess a single male specimen, the female is unknown to me.

Macrogonus quadrivittatus n. sp. — *Flavous, the head and the antennæ spotted with dark blue, thorax dilated into a tooth at the sides, sparingly punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, each with two broad longitudinal dark blue bands, knees and tarsi dark blue. — Length, 10 mill.*

Head impunctate, flavous, the vertex with a broad dark blue spot, the intraocular space triangularly depressed, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the apex of each joint stained with dark blue or black, the second joint one half shorter than the third, the latter shorter than the following one, the rest gradually elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides dilated into a large blunt tooth, the angles furnished with a small tubercle provided with a single seta, the surface flavous, sparingly punctured near the base, the disc with two closely approached small bluish spots, scutellum flavous, elongate; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, subquadrate ovate, deeply punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete near the apex, each elytron with a broad dark blue stripe close to the suture and another similar one near the lateral margins, both joined at the apex, elytral epipleuræ pale flavous; under side and legs flavous, the knees; the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi steel blue; claws simple.

Hab. Queensland.

This is the second species of the genus described by me in *Novitates Zoologicæ* 1894, unlike the type, the present species has a nonfoveolate thorax but the latter agrees in the strongly and tooth-like projected sides and in other respects; I may further add that the anterior coxal cavities are closed and that the mesosternum is raised at the base into a tubercle and truncate; two specimens are contained in my collection.

Sagra borneoensis n. sp. — *Dark metallic blue, the apical five joints of the antennæ black, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra depressed below the base, finely wrinkled, sparingly punctured in irregular double rows.*

♂. Anterior femoræ without tooth, their tibiæ curved, posterior femoræ in shape of an elongate club, bidentate near the apex, their tibiæ long and slender with a long tooth at the outer edge near the apex, the latter also strongly pointed and produced; with a shorter tooth at the inner margin, the whole apex broadly widened and concave.

♀. Posterior femoræ short and broad, scarcely extending beyond the elytra, the lower edge with a sharp ridge of small teeth, the tibiæ simple, ending into an acute point.

Hab. Borneo, Kina Balu.

This species, of which I possess eight specimens, resembles very much *S. longipes* Baly from India but is of rather broader, less elongate shape and has the surface of the elytra more closely and distinctly although finely wrinkled, the elytral depression also is more marked, the posterior femora are as elongate but have no fulvous patch of pubescence at the apex, but the principal difference is to be found in the absence of a tooth at the intermediate femora; this tooth is very marked in the male of *S. longipes* but Baly has not mentioned it in his description, I have however examined the type in the British Museum and found it to agree exactly in that respect with my specimen, there is no sign of a tooth in the present species although the intermediate femora are thickened as is usual.

Lema moribunda n. sp. — *Black, the head, antennæ and the thorax reddish-fulvous, elytra black, transversely depressed below the base, very finely punctate-striate, legs black, the anterior ones fulvous.* — Length, 7 mill.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the latter very large and prominent, deeply notched, the orbital grooves very deep, clypeus thickened, impunctate, terminal joint of the palpi ovate, antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint smaller than the fourth; thorax about as long as broad, deeply constricted below the middle, the anterior angles rounded, the basal sulcus not very deep, the surface impunctate, or with a few very minute punctures near the anterior angles, scutellum blackish, elytra with a rather deep but short depression below the base, rather strongly punctured within the depression, very finely so at the rest of the surface, the apex nearly smooth and impunctate, the interstices quite flat, lateral margin thickened, the breast and abdomen as well as the posterior legs black, anterior four legs more or less fulvous.

Hab. New Guinea.

This species, of which three specimens are contained in my collection, is closely allied to *L. atripennis* Baly and *L. striatopunctata* Lac., but may be at once distinguished by the colour of the underside and that of the legs.

Lema medioplagiata n. sp. — *Subcylindrical, blackish, thorax distinctly punctured, fulvous, elytra bluish fuscous, strongly and closely punctate-striate, each elytron with a transverse or rounded flavous spot near the middle.* — Length, 4-5 mill.

Var. *Elytra without flavous spots the legs pale fulvous.*

Head greenish-black, without punctures, very sparingly pubescent, the eyes entire, not notched, antennæ robust, not extending much beyond the base of the elytra, black, the lower two joints more or less fulvous below, terminal joints distinctly widened; thorax subcylindrical, fulvous but little constricted at the base only, the basal sulcation obsolete, the anterior portion swollen, strongly punctured and more or less stained with blackish; scutellum black; elytra subcylindrical, not depressed below the base, of a dark, nearly black fuscous colour with a slight purplish gloss, the punctures large and very closely placed, diminishing towards the apex where the interstices are more or less costate, each elytron with a transverse or oblong flavous spot immediately before the middle; below and the legs nearly black.

Hab. North Australia.

The subcylindrical shape of this species, the entire eyes, anteriorly deeply punctured thorax, and the colour of the elytra well distinguishes it from any of its allies from the same region; the elytral spots are however of different shape (a rather rare occurrence in this genus) and in the variety they are entirely absent and the legs are fulvous. Four specimens are contained in my collection.

EUMOLPINÆ

Chrysopida subglabrata n. sp. — *Black or purplish, thorax subglobose, scarcely perceptibly punctured, obscure cupreous at the base and at the flanks, elytra very finely punctured at the base, nearly impunctate posteriorly, three spots at the base, a triangular shaped band below the middle including two other spots and some at the underside, metallic greenish-cupreous.* — Length, 8-9 mill.

Head elongate, very finely punctured, the clypeus similarly punctate, distinctly separated from the face, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, piceous, the lower joints more or less fulvous; thorax subglobose, widened towards the middle, the surface nearly impunctate, blackish, with a slight violaceous tint, the base and the flanks more or less bright cupreous; scutellum purplish; elytra dark purplish with a deep depression below the base, the latter distinctly and remotely punctured in rows, the rest of the surface nearly impunctate, each elytron with a spot near the scutellum, one surrounding the shoulders and another one within the depression, greenish-cupreous, a similar coloured stripe extends across the middle and down the sutural and lateral margins, forming a triangle and enclosing two other spots, all these markings are clothed with greenish-golden pubescence, the underside has

the prosternum, a spot at the base of the breast, the sides of the latter and that of the abdomen equally metallic, legs elongate, femora with a tooth.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

In its system of coloration, the present species agrees almost entirely with *C. festiva* Baly and to a less extent with some others of the genus, but it seems to differ from all in the smooth and sparingly punctured elytra and that of the thorax which is the same in the three specimens contained in my collection, and which is the same in both sexes, in nearly all other species the interstices of the elytra are more or less costate.

Rhyparida Ribbei n. sp. — *Below piceous, above black, the anterior part of the head and the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax closely and finely punctured, elytra strongly, closely and semiregularly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose.* — Length, 7 mill.

Head finely and not very closely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate, black at the vertex, the lower portion fulvous, the middle with a longitudinal groove, clypeus subquadrate, separated from the face by a transverse groove, strongly punctured, its anterior margin semicircularly emarginate, labrum fulvous, palpi filiform, flavous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four or five joints pale fulvous, eyes very large, deeply notched; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides parallel near the base, from there to the apex obliquely narrowed, the angles dentiform, the surface closely and finely punctured, the punctures of different sizes, scutellum broad, impunctate, black; elytra without basal depression, strongly and closely punctured, the punctures semiregularly arranged in rows, the interstices somewhat rugose, with some traces of longitudinal costæ near the suture; underside piceous, the base of the femora more or less fulvous.

Hab. Salomon Archipelago, Shortlands Isle (*Ribbe*).

This species may be known from any of its nearly similarly coloured congeners by the fulvous colour of the anterior portion of the head and the very close and strong punctuation of the elytra which is less regularly arranged than in most other species of the genus.

Rhyparida semipurpurea n. sp. — *Below greenish piceous, above obscure purplish or greenish aeneous, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax finely and subremotely punctured, elytra finely punctate-striate, the base more strongly punctured.* — Length, 9-10 mill.

Head greenish or purplish, strongly and rather closely punctured, the epistome separated from the face by an obsolete transverse

groove, punctured like the head, its anterior margin concave emarginate, the middle of the head with a longitudinal groove, eyes very large, labrum dark fulvous, antennæ long and slender, the lower five joints fulvous, the others piceous; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the angles dentiform, the surface finely, rather remotely and irregularly punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, elongate and parallel, the base scarcely perceptibly depressed, finely punctured in rows, the latter rather remotely placed, the punctures much finer towards the apex; underside and legs piceous, femora unarmed.

Hab. Fergusson Island.

Larger than *R. metallica* Jac. of different colour, the epistome separated from the face, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, the elytra scarcely depressed below the base.

Rhyparida costata n. sp. — *Below piceous, above metallic blue, the labrum, antennæ and tarsi fulvous, thorax finely punctured, elytra striate-punctate, the interstices longitudinally costate.* Length, 7 mill.

Head finely and remotely punctured at the vertex, the lower portion impunctate, metallic blue or greenish, clypeus distinctly separated from the face, wedgeshaped with a few fine punctures, its lower edge feebly emarginate, labrum fulvous, antennæ entirely fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second but slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, especially so near the base, not much narrowed towards the apex, the angles in shape of a small tooth, the surface rather remotely and finely punctured, the margins nearly impunctate; scutellum broad, subpentagonal, impunctate; elytra oblong and parallel, scarcely perceptibly punctured within the deep and regular striæ, the interstices longitudinally costate throughout; underside and legs piceous, the breast with a metallic gloss, femora unarmed, the tibiæ and tarsi obscure fulvous.

Hab. S. Palawan.

The metallic blue colour of the upper parts of this species and the costate and scarcely punctured elytra will distinguish it from any of its allies.

Rhyparida apicipennis n. sp. — *Piceous, the antennæ and legs pale fulvous, head distinctly punctured, thorax finely and subremotely punctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices impunctate; the colour nearly black, the apex more or less pale fulvous, legs unarmed.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head piceous or fulvous, opaque, closely and distinctly punctured, with a deep but short groove between the eyes, clypeus separated

from the face, transversely subquadrate, more strongly and remotely punctured, its anterior edge deeply concave, labrum fulvous, palpi flavous, antennæ pale fulvous, the terminal four joints wanting; thorax quite twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded and narrowed towards the apex, the angles acute, the surface finely and rather closely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate; scutellum broad, impunctate, dark fulvous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, but slightly widened towards the middle, the base without depression, the punctures deep and strong anteriorly, diminishing gradually towards the apex, the interstices flat, shining and impunctate, piceous, this colour gradually shading into pale fulvous at the apex; underside piceous, legs flavous, the femora without tooth; prosternum impunctate, more or less flavous.

Hab. Ferguson and Trowbriand Islands.

Closely allied to *R. vittata* Blanch. but of different coloration, the elytra much more strongly punctured anteriorly and without a depression. *R. coriacea* Jac. is another closely allied species but has the head and thorax strongly and very closely punctured and the elytra uniformly piceous.

Rhyparida nigripes n. sp. — *Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax extremely finely punctured, convex, elytra with basal depression, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, very finely so posteriorly, the interstices scarcely perceptibly punctate, femora unarmed.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head and clypeus nearly impunctate, only a few very fine punctures being visible when seen under a strong lens, the clypeus distinctly separated, its anterior margin three-sinuate, labrum piceous, palpi flavous, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four or five joints more or less fulvous; thorax about one and a half time broader than long, the posterior margin nearly doubly as wide as the anterior one, the sides strongly rounded and narrowed in front, the angles dentiform, the surface rather strongly convex, extremely finely punctured, the punctures not very closely placed; elytra wider at the base than the thorax with a distinct depression below the base, deeply punctate-striate, the punctures very fine towards the apex, the interstices with a few extremely fine punctures, underside and legs black, shining.

Hab. Fergusson Island.

A comparatively large sized species, which may be known by the impunctate head, the convex and finely punctured thorax and its shape and by the entirely black and shining general colour.

Rhyparida brevilineata n. sp. — *Piceous, head, the antennæ and thorax fulvous, the latter finely punctured with two black spots,*

elytra strongly punctate-striate to the apex, flavous, the suture and two short stripes below the middle, piceous, legs flavous, the knees black. — Length, 6-7 mill.

Head very finely punctured and minutely granulate, with a short central groove, the clypeus separated from the face by a row of punctures only, its surface likewise strongly punctured, its anterior margin deeply concave, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous or fulvous, most of the joints stained with piceous; thorax twice as broad as long, scarcely narrowed in front, the sides strongly rounded, somewhat sinuate, the angles produced outwards, the extreme margins piceous, the surface fulvous, sparingly and finely punctured, a little more closely so at the sides, the latter with a round black spot; scutellum piceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, flavous, very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures of equal size to the apex, the intermediate rows abbreviated posteriorly, the lateral rows joined at the apex to the sutural ones, the interstices at the sides slightly costate, the third and the seventh interstice with a short piceous stripe below the middle, the underside more or less piceous, legs flavous, the knees piceous, femora unarmed.

Hab. North Australia.

This species may easily be mistaken for the variety of *R. limbipennis* Jac. (Stettin. entom. Zeitg. 1895) which almost, entirely resembles it and is likewise from the north of Australia but in that species the thorax is entirely impunctate and the suture remains of the ground colour, the thorax is also without the two black spots and the legs are entirely fulvous.

***Rhyparida bimaculata* n. sp.** — *Black, the head, basal joints of the antennæ and the thorax fulvous, the latter impunctate, elytra very finely punctate-striate, fulvous, a sutural spot below the base and a rounded one below the middle on each elytron, black.* — Length, 5 mill.

Head impunctate, the clypeus sparingly but distinctly punctured, its line of separation from the face only indicated by some punctures, its anterior edge deeply emarginate, antennæ black, the lower five joints fulvous, the second as long as the third joint; thorax not more than one half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior margin only about one third less wide than the posterior one, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, opaque, scutellum piceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, without a basal depression, finely punctate-striate, the suture with a short black streak below the scutellum, another roundish black

spot is placed below the middle of each elytron, this spot is rather deeply indented at its lower edge, the underside and legs nearly black.

Hab. North Australia.

Rhyparida pallida n. sp. — *Narrow and parallel, fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black, head and thorax impunctate, opaque, elytra flavous, without basal depression, rather finely punctate-striate distinct to the apex.* — Length, 5 mill.

Of rather narrow and subcylindrical shape, the head impunctate, the clypeus sparingly but strongly punctured, separated from the face by some punctures only, deeply emarginate at its anterior edge, antennæ black, the lower three or four joints flavous, the second joint elongate, as long as the third, thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, rather suddenly but slightly narrowed in front, the angles prominent, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous; elytra slightly wider than the thorax at the base, flavous, without basal depression, rather finely punctate-striate, the punctures as usually larger anteriorly than posteriorly, legs flavous, the femora unarmed, the abdomen sometimes piceous.

Hab. North Australia.

The small size, subcylindrical shape, the entirely impunctate head and thorax in connection with the absence of an elytral depression and their rather fine punctuation will help to distinguish this species of which I have three specimens for comparison.

Rhyparida brevicollis n. sp. — *Fulvous or piceous, the thorax short and transverse, rather finely and closely punctured, elytra strongly punctured anteriorly, finely so towards the apex, the punctures closely approached, femora unarmed.* — Length, 6 mill.

Head impunctate, minutely granulate, the clypeus distinctly separated from the face, subquadrate, very finely punctured and granulate, its anterior margin deeply emarginate, labrum fulvous, eyes very large, the space dividing them narrowed, with a short central groove, antennæ entirely fulvous or flavous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded near the base and narrowed anteriorly, the anterior margin scarcely more than half the width of the posterior one, the angles acute but not produced, the surface rather finely and closely punctured except near the margins where there are scarcely any punctures, scutellum impunctate; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, very feebly depressed below the base, the depression as usually, more strongly punctured than the rest of the surface, the punctures below the depression very fine and closely placed in striæ, distinct

to the apex, underside and legs generally paler than the upper surface.

Hab. Ferguson Island (*Meek*).

This species resembles in shape *R. discopunctulata* Blackb. on account of the short transverse thorax which is not wider at the base than the elytra, the impunctate head, finely punctured clypeus and the sculpture of the elytra will further assist in the recognition of the species.

Rhyparida melanocephala n. sp. — *Black, the antennæ and the thorax dark fulvous, the latter nearly impunctate, elytra with basal depression, rather finely punctate-striate, the apex nearly impunctate, legs unarmed.* — Length, 6-7 mill.

Head black, very finely and sparingly punctured at the vertex, the latter distinctly separated at its lower portion from the clypeus which is of subquadrate shape and nearly impunctate, labrum dark fulvous; antennæ with the lower seven joints fulvous, the rest blackish; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, the surface rather convex, extremely minutely punctate, only visible under a strong lens; scutellum piceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with a distinct depression below the base, black, rather finely punctate-striate except within the depression, the punctures gradually diminishing towards the apex where they are very fine, the interstices not raised, with a few fine punctures here and there, underside black, the breast more or less piceous.

Hab. Ferguson Island (*Meek*).

The black head and the rather longer thorax than usual are the principal characters by which this species may be recognized.

Rhyparida Blackburni n. sp. — *Greenish or brownish-æneous, the labrum fulvous, the head and thorax impunctate, elytra subcylindrical, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate.* — Length, 6 mill.

Var. *The femora and tibiæ fulvous.*

Of narrow, subcylindrical shape, the head minutely granulate, metallic-greenish, the clypeus not separated, with a few fine punctures, its anterior margin deeply emarginate, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous, the third and following joints nearly equal; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowed in front, the anterior angles scarcely produced, the surface sculptured like the head, impunctate, minutely granulate; scutellum impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, with a distinct depression below the base, greenish æneous, strongly

punctate-striate, the punctures diminishing in size posteriorly but distinct to the apex, the interstices with a few minute punctures here and there, not convex, underside and legs dark greenish æneous, the tibiæ more or less or entirely fulvous; prosternum comparatively narrow.

Hab. North Australia.

Only half the size than *R. nigro-cyanea* Clark and much more cylindrical and elongate, the elytra more strongly punctured etc.

Rhyparida Fruhstorferi n. sp. — *Below blackish, above metallic purplish, the head and thorax bluish, sparingly punctured, elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex, femora unarmed, tarsi piceous.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head very convex, the vertex finely and closely punctured, clypeus distinctly separated from the face, not longer than broad, sparingly and finely punctured, its anterior margin deeply emarginate at the middle and at the sides, labrum piceous, antennæ piceous, the lower two or three joints fulvous, the terminal joints wanting; thorax strongly transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior margin about one third shorter than the posterior one, the angles acute, the surface sparingly and finely punctured except near the margins where no punctures are seen, scutellum impunctate, black; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, not depressed below the base, very deeply punctured, the punctures round and closely placed, as usual much finer towards the apex, the interstices somewhat convex and with some fine punctures, purplish, the underside and the legs bluish-black, impunctate, the breast more metallic blue.

Hab. Roon (*Fruhstorfer*).

I received a single specimen of this species from its discoverer.

Colaspoides brevicollis n. sp. — *Ovately rounded, more or less piceous or fulvous, the head and the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax very short, sparingly punctured at the sides only, elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, the basal portion and a large triangular patch below the middle, fulvous, femora unarmed.* — Length, 5 mill.

Var. Entirely fulvous or black.

Head impunctate, flavous, the clypeus not separated from the face, with a few fine punctures, its anterior edge concave at the middle, labrum flavous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower joints flavous, the others more or less piceous; thorax three times broader than long, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the posterior margin slightly produced at the middle, the surface impunctate, with the exception of a few

fine punctures at the sides, piceous; scutellum broad, fulvous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, convex, without depression below the base, strongly and closely punctured in regular rows, a broad transverse band at the base and a large subtriangular patch below the middle, fulvous, this colour divided by narrow piceous bands at the middle and at the suture.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo.

This is evidently a very variable species of which I have taken the spotted form as the type; the insect is closely allied to *C. quadripartita* Baly from Singapore but differs in the nearly impunctate clypeus and similarly sculptured thorax, the former in the allied species is deeply punctured and the thorax finely so.

Colaspoides borneoensis n. sp. — *Metallic dark blue, the labrum and the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax closely impressed with elongate punctures, elytra rather strongly punctured in closely approached rows, anterior and posterior femora toothed.* — Length, 7 mill.

Head impunctate at the vertex, metallic blue, the clypeus distinctly separated from the face, transverse, finely punctured at the base, its anterior edge moderately concave, labrum fulvous, palpi flavous, antennæ slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior margin much shorter than the posterior one, the angles acutely produced forwards, the surface closely and rather strongly impressed with elongate punctures extending to all the margins, the colour blackish blue; elytra convex, broad, of lighter blue colour than the thorax, strongly punctured in closely approached rows, the apical portion near the suture more distantly and finely punctured; underside and legs bluish with a more or less fulvous tint; the anterior and posterior femora armed with a distinct tooth.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo.

Closely allied to *C. robusta* Baly from the same locality but differing in the impunctate head the separation of the epistome from the face and the dentate femora.

Colaspoides Fruhstorferi n. sp. — *Metallic green, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted) dark blue, thorax remotely and distinctly punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate near the suture, all the interstices at the sides to the apex transversely convex.* — Length, 7 mill.

Head rather strongly and remotely punctured, with some oblique strigæ above the eyes, the clypeus separated from the face transversely subquadrate, strongly punctured, its anterior margin

moderately concave, labrum piceous, palpi dark fulvous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, dark blue, the basal joint metallic green, the third and fourth joint equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, not much narrowed in front, the anterior margin only about one third shorter than the posterior one, the angles acute but not produced, the surface strongly and remotely punctured, the interstices very finely and sparingly punctate, scutellum subquadrate, more or less cupreous, impunctate; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, not depressed below the base, much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rows near the suture, the interstices at the entire outer half down to the apex strongly transversely convex and deeply and irregularly punctured, the underside and legs metallic green with a more or less brassy reflection, tarsi dark bluish, prosternum closely punctured.

Closely allied to *C. malayanus* Jac. as well as to *C. Laportei* Baly and *C. cognata* Baly but differing from either in the dark blue antennæ which have no fulvous basal joints and the different sculpturing of the elytra which have the interstices of their entire outer half transversely convex only, the inner portion being regularly punctured. I received four specimens, apparently all females, from Mr. Fruhstorfer.

Colaspoides angusticollis n. sp. — *Metallic green above, dark blue below as well as the legs, antennæ black, thorax subquadrate, finely and subremotely punctured, elytra much wider than the thorax, very finely punctate striate.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head strongly but not closely punctured, except at the sides where the punctures are of elongate shape, the middle with a narrow groove, clypeus not separated from the face, strongly punctured, labrum black, palpi fulvous, the last joint piceous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, with a bluish gloss, the lower two joints piceous, terminal joints rather flattened; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles produced forward and pointed, the surface punctured like the head, the punctures more closely placed at the sides than at the disc, the interstices also very minutely and sparingly punctured, scutellum triangular, dark blue, impunctate; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, with a shallow depression below the base, the shoulders very prominent and in shape of a ridge, the surface very finely and rather closely punctate-striate, the interstices here and there aciculate, the sides with a reflexed margin, underside and legs dark blue or purplish, the femora unarmed.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo.

This species quite differs from most of its allies in the shape of the thorax which is not transverse as is usually the case, giving the insect somewhat the appearance of a *Corynodes*, but I do not see any structural differences of importance to separate the species from *Colaspoides*.

Cleorina philippinensis n. sp. — *Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax remotely punctured at the disc, confluent strigose at the sides; elytra bluish-black, strongly punctured at the base, very finely so posteriorly, the interstices flat.* — Length, 3 mill.

Rounded and convex, the head strongly but remotely punctured, bluish or greenish, the clypeus wedge shaped, very finely punctured, not separated from the face, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, narrowed towards the apex, the surface with a narrow transverse groove near the anterior margin, remotely but rather strongly punctured at the disc, the sides near the base longitudinally strigose; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, deeply transversely depressed below the base, the depression strongly punctured, the rest of the surface very finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impunctate, bluish or black; underside and legs black, the prosternum rugose, the abdomen finely punctured.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Closely allied to *C. morosa* Lefèv. from the same locality but the interstices of the elytra not costate except the outer one and the tarsi black, the sides of the thorax also is not arcuate but straight.

Corynodes discoidalis n. sp. — *Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, thorax strongly and remotely punctured, elytra distantly punctate-striate, fulvous, a broad sutural band, narrowed posteriorly, metallic green.* — Length, 5 mill.

Head rather strongly and closely punctured at the lower portion, fulvous, clypeus distinctly separated from the face, wedge shaped, closely punctured, antennæ black, the lower five joints fulvous, the terminal five joints broadly flattened and dilated; thorax sub-cylindrical, the sides nearly straight, the angles acutely produced, the surface strongly but remotely punctured, fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra very feebly depressed below the base, finely punctate-striate near the suture, the sides more strongly punctured; the latter fulvous, the sutural portion in shape of a broad, posteriorly narrowed band and the extreme lateral margins metallic green, underside and legs fulvous, claws appendiculate.

Hab. Sumatra.

This is one of the smallest species of the genus and differs from any of its numerous allies in its coloration. A single specimen is contained in my collection.

Cleoporus Ribbei n. sp. — *Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax longitudinally strigose, elytra very closely and deeply punctured, the interstices longitudinally and transversely raised.* — Length, 7 mill.

Head strongly rugose and strigate, the clypeus subquadrate, separated from the face, antennæ slender and elongate, the lower four joints more or less fulvous, the rest black, the second joint nearly as long as the first but shorter than the third joint; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, somewhat sinuate, the anterior angles slightly produced, the entire surface covered with strongly raised longitudinal strigæ and with a few punctures only near the anterior margin; scutellum subquadrate, smooth; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the surface very closely and strongly punctured in somewhat irregular rows, the interstices costate and transversely convex at different places; legs unarmed, black, the posterior four tibiæ emarginate at the apex, claws bifid; prosternum broad, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex.

Hab. Salomon Islands (*Ribbe*).

A species well distinguished by its entirely black shining colour and its peculiar sculpturing.

NEOCLOIDES n. g. (EUMOLPINÆ).

Body oblong, above finely pubescent, eyes slightly sinuate, the epistome not separated from the face, antennæ filiform, the terminal joints slightly widened; thorax transverse, the sides widened, obsoletely sinuate; elytra irregularly punctured and finely pubescent; femora incrassate, unarmed, claws appendiculate, prosternum oblong, slightly narrowed at the middle, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex.

This genus will enter the group *Myochroinae* on account of the pubescent upper surface, the entire tibiæ and convex thoracic episternum; it differs from any genera contained in that section by the transversely shaped thorax in connection with the unarmed femora and appendiculate claws. A single species is known to me.

Neocloides plagiatus n. sp. — *Below obscure piceous, the head and thorax greenish-æneous, closely rugose-punctate and finely pubescent, elytra strongly and closely rugose-punctate, obscure pale*

fulvous, with numerous small violaceous round spots; legs flavous.
— Length, 5 mill.

Head closely rugosely punctured, greenish, finely pubescent, the pubescence extremely short, labrum fulvous, palpi flavous, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the sixth, seventh and eighth joints, piceous. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and widened at the middle, sinuate at the same place, the entire surface of the same colour, sculpture and pubescence as the head; scutellum broader than long, obscure fulvous; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, rather convex, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures round, very closely placed and each provided with a short hair; the interstices transversely wrinkled and with traces of narrow longitudinal costæ here and there, of pale fulvous colour with a number of small obscure purplish or violaceous spots placed in three or four irregular rows; underside nearly smooth, the prosternum finely pubescent; legs flavous.

Hab. New Guinea.

The coloration of this species, of which three specimens are contained in my collection, is peculiar and will make the determination easy.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

Phyllocharis gracilis n. sp. — *Head and thorax fulvous, the antennæ, the breast and the legs nearly black, elytra finely punctate-striate, metallic blue, the apex fulvous.* — Length, 5-6 mill.

Head impunctate, fulvous, antennæ short, bluish-black, the lower joints moniliform, terminal joints more elongate and thickened, thorax one half broader than long, subquadrate, the sides straight, the surface impunctate, fulvous, the base in front of the scutellum transversely depressed and of a more or less dark blue colour, scutellum fulvous or piceous; elytra narrowly elongate and parallel, with a short transverse depression below the shoulders, the surface finely punctate-striate; the punctures nearly invisible below the middle, the colour a bright metallic blue, the apex in shape of an ovate spot fulvous, below piceous, the legs with a more or less pronounced blue gloss, the last two abdominal segments fulvous; claws appendiculate.

Hab. Richmond, N. S. Wales.

A species of comparative small size and easily recognized by its system of coloration.

Phyllocharis fulvifrons n. sp. — *Obscure piceous below, the head and legs fulvous, apical joints of the antennæ and the tarsi black,*

thorax æneous, strongly punctured at the sides, elytra bluish, finely punctate-striate. — Length, 7-8 mill.

Head entirely impunctate, fulvous, apical joints of palpi piceous, antennæ black, the lower two joints fulvous, thorax twice as broad as long, greenish-æneous, the sides straight, slightly rounded anteriorly, the disc with a few punctures only, the sides strongly and partly confluent punctured; elytra metallic dark bluish, finely punctate-striate, the interstices finely aciculate here and there, the underside blackish or piceous, the last abdominal segment more or less fulvous; legs fulvous, tarsi black, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. N. S. Wales.

Distinguished by the fulvous head and legs and black tarsi. I have received several specimens from Mr. Bang-Haas.

Chalcomela variegata n. sp. — *Below greenish black, above cupreous and greenish, apical joint of the antennæ fulvous, thorax nearly impunctate, cupreous, margined with metallic green, elytra strongly punctate-striate, cupreous, the punctures very fine near the apex.* — Length, 6 mill.

Head impunctate, cupreous, margined with green, the middle with a longitudinal groove, labrum piceous, margined with testaceous, antennæ extending just below the base of the thorax, piceous, the last joint fulvous, or all the joints stained with this colour at the apex, terminal joints moderately widened; thorax three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior and posterior margin produced and rounded at the middle, anterior angles not produced, the surface very sparingly punctured at the sides and at the base, rest of the disc impunctate, of cupreous and green colour, both shades irregularly distributed and not well defined; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax with a moderately produced lobe below the shoulders, the surface strongly punctate-striate, except near the apex, where the punctures are fine, the interstices flat, with single fine punctures here and there, cupreous with a shade of green near the shoulders and the margins, elytral epipleuræ very broad and slightly concave, underside and legs more or less piceous, the breast sometimes æneous or cupreous, prosternum not raised, narrow, claws simple.

Hab. Richmond, N. S. Wales.

I know no species of this genus which is of the same coloration, the others having generally well defined patches or stripes of metallic blue or purplish, in the present insect, the coloration is nearly uniform cupreous with slight greenish margins or spots which are illdefined. I have five specimens before me which show

but little variation, but in some the tibiæ, tarsi and the antennæ are almost fulvous.

Augomela ignita n. sp. — *Greenish æneous below, above bright cupreous, basal joints of the antennæ and the palpi fulvous, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate.* — Length, 7 mill.

Head with a few fine punctures, cupreous, the vertex sometimes greenish, clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse depression, more strongly punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, terminal joints flattened, the apical one fulvous at the tip; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the lateral margins nearly straight, but little narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles not produced, the surface with a few fine punctures, the sides sometimes with a small fovea; elytra scarcely wider than the thorax, with a deep depression below the shoulders, the latter prominent, the surface distinctly and regularly but not very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete at the apex; underside and legs greenish, tarsi fulvous below, prosternum sulcate, emarginate at the base; claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Richmond, N. S. Wales.

A comparatively small species, principally distinguished by its brilliant and uniform cupreous colour and the basal fulvous joints of the antennæ.

Stethomela foveipennis n. sp. — *Greenish-æneous, the basal and apical joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax strongly but sparingly punctured, elytra finely punctured near the suture, deeply foveolate-punctate at the sides; claws largely appendiculate.* — Length, 10 mill.

Of broadly subquadrate shape, dark greenish æneous, the head with two or three punctures only, labrum fulvous, antennæ slender, extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the apical two, flavous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the lateral margins straight at the base, rounded in front, the anterior angles produced, anterior and posterior margins straight, the surface rather flattened, especially so at the sides, the latter deeply and strongly punctured as well as the basal portion, the middle of the disc nearly impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the posterior portion rather strongly deflexed, the disc with two rows of fine metallic green punctures near the suture, the rest of the surface deeply foveolate-punctate, the punctures very irregularly placed in rows and of a metallic green colour, the apical portion more finely punctured; below of a more

obscure metallic colour, the abdomen finely punctured; legs fulvous, the base of the tibiæ more or less black; prosternum elongate, raised anteriorly and truncate.

Hab. N. S. Wales.

This species has the claws more appendiculate than bifid but agrees in other respects with *Stethomela*; the colour of the antennæ foveolate punctured elytra and the fulvous legs will distinguish it from any of its allies. I received two specimens from Mr. Bang-Haas and Dr Staudinger.

***Stethomela flavomarginata* n. sp.** — *Flavous, a spot on the head and at the base of the thorax piceous, the latter punctured at the base only, elytra finely punctate-striate, metallic dark blue, the lateral margin and the epipleuræ anteriorly flavous, below and the legs flavous, claws bifid.* — Length, 9 mill.

Head impunctate, flavous, the vertex with a piceous spot, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints more or less fuscous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the lateral margins perfectly straight at the base, slightly rounded anteriorly, the surface impunctate, flavous, closely and confluent punctured near the posterior angles, the middle of the base with a small piceous or black spot; scutellum blackish; elytra regularly punctate-striate, the punctures indistinct at the apex, metallic dark blue, the lateral margins flavous, this colour not extending to the apex, their epipleuræ flavous anteriorly, metallic blue at the posterior portion, underside and legs flavous; claws bifid; prosternum raised and truncate anteriorly.

Hab. Stephens Ort, New Guinea (*Bang-Haas*).

Stethomela marginata Jac. (Notes Leyd. Mus. vol. VI) from the Arn Islands resembles the present species in coloration, but belongs probably to another genus, as the claws are simple. Baly in his diagnosis of the genus has not mentioned the structure of the claws but in some of his types which I have examined, they are bifid. Of the present species I possess three specimens of which one is of a darker fulvous colour and has another fulvous spot placed at the middle of the elytral basal margin, but in other respect the specimen agrees with the others.

***Stethomela fulvitaris* n. sp.** — *Below piceous, above greenish and violaceous æneous, the antennæ, palpi and the tarsi fulvous; thorax finely and remotely punctured, elytra finely punctate-striate, the sides with two or three foveæ; claws appendiculate.* — Length, 10 mill.

Of strongly convex shape, dark æneous, the thorax with a greenish, the elytra with a violaceous tint, the head impunctate, the

labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ rather slender, entirely fulvous, the basal joint piceous above; thorax strongly transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the lateral margins strongly rounded anteriorly, straight at the base, basal margin rounded, the angles not produced but acute, the surface very irregularly and remotely punctured with several obsolete foveæ at the sides, scutellum broader than long; elytra very convex, strongly metallic, with a violaceous tint, finely punctate-striate, the punctures nearly absent at the apex, the interstices extremely minutely and sparingly punctured; underside nearly black, scarcely punctured, the tarsi fulvous, the prosternum convex, bilobed at the base, the apex distinctly produced into a point; claws largely appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Queensland.

In this species, distinguished by the entirely fulvous antennæ and tarsi, the claws are not bifid although almost so, but the prosternum is entirely characteristic of the genus. A single specimen is contained in my collection.

Platymela Blackburni n. sp. — *Piceous or black, the apical three joints of the antennæ pale flavous, thorax bifoveolate, with two rufous narrow spots, elytra dark violaceous or purplish, finely punctate-striate anteriorly and foveolate, a spot above the shoulders and the apex (the latter including a piceous spot) rufous.* — Length, 5-6 mill.

Var. *The thorax and the apex without spots.*

Elongate and parallel, the head impunctate, black, with a single deep puncture above the eyes, palpi robust, the apical joint ovate, fulvous, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the apical three joints yellowish white, basal joint thick and rounded, the second of same shape but half the size, the following widened at the apex; apical joints longer; thorax one half broader than long, the sides rounded near the apex, the anterior angles not produced, the disc rather swollen, nearly impunctate or with a few punctures at the middle, the sides with a deep fovea, the surface very shining, black, the sides with a narrow and short rufous stripe, the lateral margins also sometimes obscure fulvous, scutellum impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the sides with a fovea more or less deep, and another one below the base, the surface finely punctate-striate, the punctures disappearing below the middle, the colour purplish or violaceous, the shoulders and the apex reddish-fulvous or rufous, the colour at the latter place interrupted by a transverse stripe of the ground colour; the extreme apex likewise sometimes violaceous; legs and the underside piceous

with a slight violaceous tint, the abdomen more or less fulvous, claws appendiculate, anterior cavities closed.

Hab. Richmond, N. S. Wales.

A very handsome species, of which I have seen four specimens received from Dr Staudinger, two of these have an unspotted thorax and no dark markings within the rufous apex of the elytra; the species differs in coloration from any of its congeners or those of allied genera.

RICHMONDIA n. g. (CHRY SOMELINÆ).

Body elongate, palpi subfiliform, antennæ long and slender; thorax subquadrate, transverse, elytra wider than the thorax, irregularly sculptured, their epipleuræ narrow, furnished with short pubescent near the apex, legs slender, the tarsi of nearly equal length, claws simple, widely distant, prosternum narrow, not raised, longitudinally sulcate, its base truncate, mesosternum short and narrow, sulcate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

In most of the structural characters, this interesting genus agrees with *Aesernia* but the closed coxal cavities and the different shape of the prosternum show its greater affinity to be with the *Timarchinæ* from which the shape of the thorax, antennæ etc. again separate it. The peculiar structure of the elytra in this species resembles that of a *Chlamys* or one of the *Cassididæ* and will distinguish the insect at first sight.

Richmondia camelus n. sp. — *Fulvous, the antennæ, tibiae and tarsi dark metallic blue, head, thorax and elytra greenish-ceneous, strongly punctured and foveolate, elytra greenish-ceneous, the shoulders strongly prominent, the base with a highly raised conical purplish hump, rest of the surface verrucose.* — Length, 10-11 mill.

Head closely punctured, triangularly depressed between the eyes, the labrum and palpi fulvous, apical joint of the latter piceous, antennæ as long as the body in the male, shorter in the female, dark blue or purplish, finely pubescent, thorax transversely subquadrate, one half broader than long, the angles tuberculiform, the sides rounded at the middle, the surface strongly but remotely punctured at the disc, the sides closely punctate, the middle with an elongate partly interrupted depression, the anterior margin straight, posterior slightly produced at the middle, scutellum smooth, triangular, purplish; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders strongly produced in shape of an acute, oblique ridge, the basal portion near the suture raised into a high

conical hump, the rest of the surface strongly verrucose and sparingly punctured, of the same colour as the thorax, the raised portions more or less purplish, underside and the femora fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi metallic blue.

Hab. Richmond, N. S. Wales. I have seen two specimens sent by Dr Staudinger and Bang-Haas.

HALTICINÆ.

Sebaethe semiviridis n. sp. — *Obscure testaceous, the thorax impunctate, its disc greenish, elytra impunctate, more or less greenish.* — Length, 5-7 mill.

Head impunctate, testaceous, the frontal tubercles distinct, of broadly ovate or pyriform shape, the lower portion of the face perpendicularly deflexed, the clypeus with an acutely raised central ridge; eyes very large, occupying the entire sides of the head, antennæ testaceous or pale fulvous, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, all the joints, with the exception of the second, extremely elongate; thorax about three times as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded and narrowed anteriorly, broadly flattened, anterior angles thickened but not produced, posterior angles obtuse, the surface entirely impunctate, the sides testaceous, the middle of the disc green, elytra ovate, greenish testaceous, entirely impunctate, underside and legs obscure testaceous.

Hab. Perak.

Of this species I possess three specimens, all of which show more or less the greenish disc of the thorax and of the elytra; it is propable that this colour is far more pronounced when the insect is alive; the entirely impunctate thorax and elytra will further assist in its recognition.

Sebaethe sulphurea n. sp. — *Pale flavous, antennæ black, the lower two or three joints flavous, head and thorax impunctate, elytra minutely punctured.* — Length, 5 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse, the clypeus with an acutely raised perpendicular central ridge, the antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints flavous, the third and following joints nearly equal; thorax three times broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and narrowly flattened, not much narrowed in front, the angles distinct but not produced; elytra oblong ovate, narrowly margined, minutely punctured, the interstices slightly wrinkled, underside and legs flavous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Lombok, Sapit, 2,000 feet. (*Fruhstorfer*).

Smaller than *S. celebensis* Jac. and *S. pallida* Jac. and differing from both in the colour of the antennæ and from the first named species also in its uniform pale flavous colour; *S. immaculata* Jac. from India is also closely allied but has a much shorter thorax; lastly *S. nigricornis* Baly is of dark fulvous colour and has the antennæ much stouter. I received three specimens from Mr. Fruhstorfer.

Sutrea flavofasciata n. sp. — *Flavous, thorax transverse, impunctate, elytra minutely punctured, black, a broad transverse band at the middle and the extreme apex flavous, the posterior femora black.* — Length, 5-6 mill.

Of ovate shape, the head impunctate, flavous, the frontal elevations strongly raised, triangular, the apex forming a perpendicular ridge, joined to the clypeus, antennæ slender, extending below the middle of the elytra, flavous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles somewhat obliquely truncate, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, the anterior and posterior margins straight; scutellum triangular, flavous; elytra with a narrow margin, black, the middle portion in shape of a broad transverse band and the apex, flavous, the underside and the legs of the latter colour, the posterior femora, their base excepted, black.

Hab. New Guinea.

Differing from any of its allies in the broad flavous band of the elytra; there are five specimens contained in my collection which I received from Dr Staudinger.

Sutrea Fruhstorferi n. sp. — *Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, head and thorax impunctate, elytra finely and closely punctured, the extreme sutural, lateral and apical margins, fulvous.* — Length, 4 mill.

Oblong-ovate, the head pale fulvous or testaceous, impunctate, the frontal elevations distinctly raised, antennæ nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the apical four or five joints blackish, the third joint scarcely longer than the second one but more slender; the fourth and following joints equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides distinctly and evenly rounded, the angles not produced, the surface not perceptibly punctured, testaceous, the base with a very obscure transverse depression, scutellum testaceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, finely and closely punctured, the sutural margin very narrowly, the lateral and apical ones more broadly fulvous, below and the legs testaceous.

Hab. Lombok, Sapit, 2,000 feet (*Fruhstorfer*).

A small species, distinct in coloration from any of its congeners;

the fulvous margins of the elytra are more narrow in one of the two specimens which were kindly sent by Mr. Fruhstorfer.

Sutrea apicipennis n. sp. — *Black, the head, antennæ and the thorax testaceous, impunctate, elytra black, impunctate a spot at the middle and at the apex, yellowish-white, legs testaceous, the posterior femora black.* — Length, 4-5 mill.

Hab. Trowbriand Island.

It is not necessary to give a detailed description of this species as it agrees in all structural characters with its congeners of which *S. Balyi* Jac. is the one most closely allied, it differs from this species in the testaceous, not black head and in the entirely impunctate elytra which have a transversely shape whitish spot placed at the middle and another at the extreme apex, in all other species of the genus, except *S. Balyi* the posterior elytral white spot (if present) is placed *before* the apex.

Sutrea Mastersi Blackb. — I refer specimens from N. Australia contained in my collection to this species, with the description of which they nearly agree, but in my specimens there is no black basal elytral spot, only an apical one and in some the elytra are entirely testaceous like the whole insect; the species is possibly subject to great variation or may be that my specimens represent a closely allied form.

Sutrea flava n. sp. — *Broadly oblong-ovate, flavous or testaceous, the intermediate joints of the antennæ black, thorax and elytra entirely impunctate.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles feebly raised, triangular, clypeus thickened and broad, labrum large, testaceous, apex of mandibles black, antennæ slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the five to the eighth joint black; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the basal margin produced at the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, posterior angles in shape of a small tooth, bearing a single seta; scutellum broadly triangular, elytra ovately widened at the middle, pointed at the apex, impunctate like the thorax; underside and legs flavous, posterior femora strongly incrassate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

This and the following species are of much more rounded and convex shape than is the case with the other members of the genus, but I fail to see sufficient structural differences to separate them generically, the filiform antennæ, shape of the thorax and that of the prosternum as well the open coxal cavities agree entirely with *Sutrea*.

Sutrea apicicornis n. sp. — *Dark fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antennæ black, apical joints flavous, head and thorax fulvous, elytra very finely punctured, black, the apex fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi black.* — Length, 7 mill.

Of broadly ovate shape, head broad and rather flat, impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles very feebly raised, clypeus broad, impunctate, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, filiform, the lower four joints fulvous, the following five, black, the apical two joints flavous, the third joint scarcely shorter than the fourth, these and the following joints more elongate than the terminal ones; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the lateral margin feebly rounded, the anterior angles slightly thickened but not prominent, posterior margin moderately produced and rounded at the middle, the surface extremely finely punctured, fulvous; scutellum triangular, fulvous; elytra distinctly wider at the base than the thorax, widened towards the middle, punctured like the thorax, black, the apex to a small extent, fulvous, their epipleuræ very broad and continued to the apex; underside fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi piceous or black.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo.

Arsipoda Blackburni n. sp. — *Ovate, more or less fulvous below, antennæ black, the apical joints flavous, thorax dark æneous, very finely punctured, elytra with traces of punctured striae only, fulvous, two spots at the base, a curved spot below the middle and the suture posteriorly, piceous.* — Length, 5 mill.

Var. *Elytral spots partly or entirely absent.*

Head fulvous, the vertex more or less æneous, impunctate, the intraocular space with narrow transverse grooves, the carina rather acutely raised, antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, the terminal joints distinctly widened, the basal three or four joints more or less fulvous, the following black, the last joint flavous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, nearly straight, anterior angles oblique, posterior ones acute, posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the surface dark æneous, very closely and finely punctured, with a short but deep slightly oblique longitudinal groove at each side of the base; scutellum dark fulvous; elytra widened towards the middle, the punctured striae nearly obsolete, excepting the short sutural, and the fifth and the sixth striae which are more strongly marked at the base only, the ground colour dark fulvous, each elytron with an oblique piceous spot near the scutellum, another slightly lower at the sides, and a semicrescent short band below the middle, the suture also piceous at the posterior portion, the underside more or

less fulvous, the anterior four legs generally piceous, the posterior femora fulvous with a spot above and below near the apex.

Hab. N. S. Wales.

I cannot identify this species with any other of the rather numerous forms described by Waterhouse, Baly and the Rev. Blackburn. The markings of the elytra are quite different but probably approach those of *A. podontioides* Blackb. The colour of the antennæ also differs from any of its allies and the elytral punctuation is likewise peculiar.

Manobia biplagiata n. sp. — *Below piceous or flavous, head and thorax impunctate, obscure piceous, elytra pointed posteriorly, strongly punctate-striate, flavous, each with an obscure piceous spot at the middle of the disc, antennæ and legs flavous.* — Length, 2 mill.

Var. Entirely flavous.

Of rather elongate, posteriorly pointed shape, the head convex at the vertex, entirely impunctate, more or less piceous, frontal elevations narrowly transversely oblique, clypeus concave, with a distinct central ridge, antennæ extending slightly below the middle of the elytra, entirely flavous, the third and fourth joint equal, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the lateral margins nearly straight, slightly diverging from the base to the apex, anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface impunctate, with a distinct sinuate sulcus near the base, piceous; elytra widened towards the middle and acutely pointed at the apex, scarcely depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the outer two interstices convex, the others flat, the middle of the disc with a more or less extended piceous spot, not strongly defined.

Hab. Java, Mount Gede, 8,000 ft. (*Fruhstorfer*).

Of this species I have received four specimens from Mr. Fruhstorfer of which two belong to the entirely flavous coloured form, the darker ones I have taken for the type; the species differs from any of its congeners in the pointed shape of the elytra and the almost entire absence of an elytral depression, the latter being usually strongly marked; the elytral spots are of ovate shape and well marked in one specimen, in the other they are spread over the greater part of the disc and less well defined.

Liprus longicollis n. sp. — *Dark fulvous or piceous, the thorax impunctate, distinctly longer than broad, elytra with distinct basal depression, finely punctate-striate and sparingly pubescent, piceous or fulvous.* — Length, 3 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete, anterior edge of the clypeus strongly concave, antennæ extending to the middle

of the elytra, black, the lower five or six joints fulvous, the basal joint very elongate, the second and third equal, terminal joints thickened; thorax distinctly longer than broad, subcylindrical, strongly constricted near the base, with a distinct transverse sulcus, the anterior portion widened, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous; elytra distinctly transversely depressed below the base, very finely punctured in striæ, the interstices convex at the sides; legs robust, piceous or fulvous.

Hab. Borneo.

The two specimens contained in my collection differ in coloration, one being entirely fulvous, the other having piceous elytra, but the thorax in both is very elongate and subcylindrical, more so than in any of the other species of the genus, this structure and the impunctate surface of the thorax will help in the recognition of the species; the elytra are sparingly clothed with fulvous hairs.

Ophrida sumatrana n. sp. — *Pale fulvous, the thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra strongly geminate punctate-striate, the striae interrupted, dark fulvous, each elytron with about 15 elongate pale yellow spots.* — Length, 8 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations indistinct, eyes large, oblique, antennæ pale fulvous, extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, the third joint nearly double the length of the second but much shorter than the fourth, the terminal four joints slightly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the lateral margins straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the anterior angles obliquely produced, anterior margin concave, posterior one with a distinct median lobe, the surface finely and somewhat closely punctured at the disc, the sides nearly impunctate, a semicircular row of deep punctures is placed at each side near the anterior angles, the basal portion has a sinuate short transverse groove in front of the median lobe, and another short perpendicular groove is placed at each side of the basal margins; elytra punctured in double rows of irregular shape and partly interrupted, dark fulvous, each elytron with fifteen or sixteen more or less elongate flavous spots of which those at the basal margin are broader in shape, the interstices at the sides are more or less strongly convex.

Hab. Sumatra.

Allied to *O. guttata* Chap. but with more elytral spots, the latter elongate not rounded and differently distributed; in the present species their are about six spots placed along the lateral margin of which the two penultimate are slender and double, the others are singly placed and of broader shape anteriorly than those towards the posterior portion. A single specimen is contained in my collection.

Acrocrypta viridipennis n. sp. — *Fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antennæ black, the apical two, yellowish-white, thorax narrowly transverse, sparingly and finely punctured, elytra bright metallic green, closely and finely punctured.* — Length, 5-6 mill.

Rounded and convex, the head fulvous, sparingly and very finely punctured at the vertex, with a central groove, the frontal elevations broad and subquadrate, separated by a transverse groove, eyes large, mottled, palpi robust, the penultimate joint thickened, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three joints fulvous, the apical two, yellowish-white; the basal joint long and slender, the second one short, the third and following joints nearly as long as the first one; thorax very short and transverse, more than three times broader than long, widened at the middle, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly obliquely truncate, the surface very minutely and rather closely punctured, fulvous, scutellum longer than broad, pointed, fulvous; elytra broadly ovately rounded, bright metallic green, very closely and finely punctured, the punctuation slightly stronger than that of the thorax, their epipleuræ broad at the base, concave, underside and legs fulvous; prosternum very narrow but distinct, anterior cavities closed.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo.

Enneamera flavicollis n. sp. — *Flavous, the head dark blue, the antennæ, the breast, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, elytra dark blue, minutely punctured, the lateral margins narrowly testaceous.* — Length, 4 mill.

Head dark blue, impunctate, antennæ black, the lower three joints testaceous below, terminal joints broadly dilated; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the lateral margins straight and obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the surface impunctate, flavous; scutellum black; elytra metallic dark blue, scarcely perceptibly punctured, the extreme lateral margins to below the middle, testaceous; underside and legs flavous, the apex of the posterior femora, that of the tibiæ and the tarsi, as well as the breast black.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo.

Differing in its system of coloration from any other species of the genus.

Enneamera bifasciata n. sp. — *Oblong, flavous, the head and the breast bluish black, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black, thorax impunctate, testaceous, elytra very finely punctured, bluish black, a longitudinal illdefined stripe on each, testaceous.* — Length, 3 mill.

Head impunctate, bluish black, the lower portion of a more

piceous colour, antennæ nine-jointed, black, the lower three joints testaceous below, terminal joints strongly widened; thorax three times broader than long, the lateral margins straight, the anterior angles thickened, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, the sides sometimes with a piceous spot; scutellum black; elytra oblong-ovate, extremely minutely punctured, piceous, with a slight bluish gloss, the sides with a narrow, pale testaceous margin, each elytron with a sometimes interrupted, slightly oblique narrow testaceous stripe which extends from the middle of the base nearly to the apex; underside black, legs testaceous, the apex of the posterior femora likewise black.

Hab. Borneo.

This is a species of less broadly ovate shape, than is usually the case; the pattern of the elytra also differs from any of its congeners, the three specimens contained in my collection only vary in the width of the elytral pale stripe which is broader and uninterrupted in one specimen.

PHYGASOMA n. gen.

Body oblong-ovate, antennæ and palpi filiform, thorax transversely subquadrate, with a shallow transverse, deeply bisinuate groove, not extending to the sides; elytra semi punctate-striate in the male, irregularly punctured in the female, their epipleuræ very broad, horizontal, nearly continued to the apex, tibiæ not channelled, the four anterior ones unarmed, the others with a distinct spur placed at the middle, posterior femora strongly incrassate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum rather broad, mesosternum very short, in shape of a narrow transverse raised ridge (♂); anterior coxal cavities open; prosternum in the female more narrowed between the coxæ, longitudinally sulcate, the mesosternum not raised.

The genus proposed here, has affinities with many others, notably with *Phygasia* and the Mexican genus *Syphrea* Baly; the thoracic sulcus is however of rather peculiar shape, not always equally well defined, shallow and deeply bisinuate, each end terminating at some distance from the sides at the basal margin, but another obsolete depression forms a kind of continuation towards the sides of the thorax, but this can only be seen in certain lights; another rare peculiarity of the genus is to be found in the differences between the two sexes in regard to the structure of the mesosternum and the elytral punctuation, and the male may at once be known by the perpendicular and raised shape of the former,

the same part in the female being normal in structure; the antennæ likewise differ in the male and female, in the former the third joint is only one half longer than the second, in the female it is considerably longer. A single species resembling greatly several of other generas inhabiting Borneo is known to me.

Phygasoma borneoensis n. sp. — *Fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antennæ and part of the abdomen black, thorax impunctate; elytra very finely semiregularly punctate-striate, metallic green, the extreme apex fulvous.* — Length, 7-8 mill.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the extreme vertex sometimes stained with black, frontal elevations very broad and feebly raised, clypeus thickened, broad, subtriangular, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower three joints fulvous, the following six, black, the last two joints flavous, the second joint short, the third one half longer (♂); the others of nearly equal length and elongate; thorax about one half broader than long in the male, twice as broad in the female, the lateral margin feebly rounded at the middle, straight or slightly concave at the base, the anterior angles oblique, thickened, the surface convex, entirely impunctate, fulvous, the base with a narrow, very shallow and strongly sinuate sulcus not extending to the sides; scutellum black; elytra finely punctured in closely approached semi-regular rows, a stronger and short row of punctures is placed within the humeral callus, the disc metallic green or blue, the apex to a greater or smaller degree fulvous, underside and legs fulvous, the intermediate abdominal segments blackish.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo.

The elytral punctuation in the female is extremely fine and close and the short intrahumeral row of stronger punctures in the male, is here entirely wanting.